# Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1808. [No. 2250.


*Sales at Vendue.*

Every Tuesday and Friday,
*WILL BE SOLD*
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

*A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,
*And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,*
A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound and lettered.
July 27.

## CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
*Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.*
June 27.

## Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | 5000 | Dollars | is | 5000 |
| 1 — | 2500 | — | | 2500 |
| 2 — | 1500 | — | | 3000 |
| 4 — | 750 | — | | 3000 |
| 10 — | 300 | — | | 3000 |
| 20 — | 150 | — | | 3000 |
| 40 — | 75 | — | | 3000 |
| 80 — | 30 | — | | 2400 |
| 200 — | 20 | — | | 4000 |
| 500 — | 10 | — | | 5000 |
| 3600 — | 6 | — | | 30,000 |
| 1 First drawn blank | | | | 200 |
| 1 — after | 2000 | tickets | | 200 |
| 1 — | 4000 | — | | 200 |
| 1 — | 6000 | — | | 200 |
| 1 — | 8000 | — | | 400 |
| 1 — | 10,000 | — | | 400 |
| 1 — | 12,000 | — | | 500 |
| 1 — | 14000 | — | | 1000 |
| 1 — | 16,000 | — | | 2000 |
| 1 Last drawn blank | | — | | 3000 |
| 5168 Prizes—amounting to | | Dolls. | | 75,000 |
| 832 Blanks—Sum raised including expence, | | | | 15,000 |

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be obtained free of expence. Prizes in the last New-York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
*At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,*
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

☞ I want to hire a negro fellow that understands something of gardening as well as farming.

R. T. Hooe.

July 13.

## FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL the HOUSE wherein I live on the corner of Washington and King streets, on a credit of 12, 15, 18, 21 and 24 months.

Robert Young.

July 13. d

## *Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.*

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified, that the second instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, is called for by the President and Directors of tho said Company, and is required to be paid to *Charles Page*, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 26th day of August next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.

By order of the Directors,
G. Deneale, *President.*

July 23.

## WITHERS & SANGSTER,

*Inform their friends, that they have just received from New-York and Philadelphia,*
A SUPPLY OF
*Fancy & Summer Goods,*

Which, with their former stock, renders their assortment complete.

They request those who have made memorandums, to call and settle them, as they are determined to sell for cash only.

July 14. d

## Charitable Marine Society Lottery, Baltimore.

Tickets and shares for sale at *R. Gray's* book-store, at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole Tickets, | $ 5 50 |
| Half do. | 3 00 |
| Quarter do. | 1 50 |

Prizes in the New-York Lottery taken in payment for Ticket in this.

July 18.

*JUST RECEIVED,*
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
*Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism,*
2 volumes octavo.

## FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;

OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
*SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,*
A Farce.

August 11.

☞ Was lodged in the Tobacco Warehouse, in Alexandria, during the inspection of Birch, Davis and Sanford, three HOGSHEADS of TOBACCO, marked and numbered as follows:—W. M. C. K. No. 651, 1044, 109, 935—W. H. No. 221, 1163, 142, 1219—G R L. T. No. 33, 805, 138, 748.—The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; or they will be disposed of according to law.

Birch and Sanford.

August 11. 3t

## Cash for *Salt-Petre.*

I WILL GIVE the best Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York market price, in cash, for single refined pure country Salt Petre.

*A. C. Cazenove.*

July 26. eo12t

## For Sale,

A likely NEGRO WOMAN, with two children. Terms—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving a note negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved endorser.—Enquire of the Printer.

July 26. 3taw3w

## TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to *Philip Triplett.*

Edmund Denney.

July 11. eod

## Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, offers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease of the House he now occupies, having eight years, from the first of December next, to run; which for convenience, it is believed, is excelled by none in the United States, and from the proximity to the seat of government, and the direct communication which will be opened between the city and Alexandria by the bridge across the Potomac and the Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of the best stands for business in the country, as the distance to the Capitol over the bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the Lease will be sold, if wanted, the *whole* of the FURNITURE, as it now stands, together with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS, There is a vacant Lot on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, attached to the House, (which renders it particularly commodious, as by that means the property fronts on three streets) which will be sold in fee simple, or leased for the remainder of the time.

A handsome LOT of GROUND, in the centre of the square between King and Cameron streets, and fronting on Washington and Columbus streets, 107 feet with a public alley on one side, and an open space that cannot be built on on the other. For a public situation it is unequalled by any property in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end, about half a mile from town and fronting on the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, running back 250 feet, more or less. There are improvements on the property adjoining it, on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the George-Town road, about half a mile from town, in a very beautiful situation, containing two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on Washington and Columbus streets, within one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed with a post and rail fence, containing some thing less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, about the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, containing between one and two hundred acres, adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new post and rail fence, (in one of the enclosures is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course) with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which will be sold in the stack or otherwise;—two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two double barrows, a large and elegant roller, all of the best construction, six good farm horses, and every other article that can be wanted for a well managed farm, together with 12 choice milch COWS, a fine buffaloe BULL, forty head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS of the very best breed that could be procured. Also, some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if they should be wanted for the farm.

*ALSO,*

The two lines of STAGES between George Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK & four HORSES.

## NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given, my intended removed rendering it necessary that a full adjustment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY.

July 25. d

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 17th day of August next, a piece of ground with the houses and improvements appertaining thereto, lying on the south side of Duke street and west side of Water street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke street forty feet, on Water street ninety one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negociable at the bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, *sen.*
James Keith, *jun.*

July 21. dts

FOR BOSTON,
The Schooner
ENTERPRIZE,
Capt. HEWES;
For freight of 400 barrels, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to

John G. Ladd.

*Landing, for sale, from said vessel,*
45 tons Plaister Paris,
3 tierces Claret Wine,
60 bales Cut Corks,
2500 wt. Glauber's Salt.
July 28. d

FOR BOSTON,
*The substantial fast sailing Brig*
BETSEY,
GILBERT HALL, Master;

Now laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf, and will sail with all possible dispatch, having the greatest part of her cargo already engaged.—For freight of the remainder, which will be taken on moderate terms, or passage, apply to the Captain on board or to Mr. William Yeaton, near said wharf—

*Who has for sale, landing from said Brig,*
Plaister Paris, Cider in bottles, and a few chests Bohea Tea, and tanners' Bark.
August 12. 3t*

*Fifty boxes Segars,*
Just received and for sale by
Joseph Smith,
Upper end of King-street.
August 12. 3t

## *St. Andrew's Society.*

A stated quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, will be held at John Macleod's, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the President,
Donald Macleod, *Sec'y.*
August 12. 4t

## *Washington Bridge Company.*

THIRTY OR FORTY CARPENTERS are wanted, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to Mr. MILLS, at the Bridge.

By order of the President and Directors,
SAML. ELLIOTT, Jr. Cl'k.
August 11. 3t

## *Marshal's* Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, sitting in Alexandria, on an appeal from the District Court of the said district, in a case of seizure and libel, between the United States and forty boxes of White Clayed Sugar, ten boxes of Brown Sugar, and ten tons of Logwood, and Matthew Keene, claimant; will be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on Monday, the 29th day of this month, at the warehouse of George Slacum, in the town of Alexandria, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock of the forenoon of that day, the said forty boxes of White Clayed Sugar, ten boxes of Brown Sugar, and ten tons of Logwood

Daniel Minor, D. M.
for Washington Boyd.
August 11. dts.

## NOTICE.

I WISH to engage an *industrious FARMER* of good character, to superintend my farm on Ravensworth, about seven miles from Alexndria. A single man who is well acquainted with the management of stock, particularly of sheep, will be preferred. If it is convenient he can superintend the seeding of the fall crop. For terms be pleased to apply to *George W. Craik*, residing on the above farm.

James Craik.

August 11. 2aw3w

## HAY FOR SALE.

I have, at my lot on Hunting-Creek, a large quantity of exceeding fine well cured CLOVER HAY unmixed—also, several stacks of it mixed with fine Timothy.—Any person wanting to purchase of either sort, can have it by the cart, or waggon load, at the rate of three shillings and six-pence per hundred wt. or by the whole stack, at three shillings per hundred.—Those that purchase must send carriages to take it away.

R. T. Hooe.

August 9. dst

## WANTED,

A WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of milk. None need apply without good recommendations.—Apply to the Printer.

August 6.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,

COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

IN the southern states it is a custom, says the New-York Review, for the candidates who are set up for representatives to Congress, to circulate an address among the *electors*, setting forth their polititical sentiments, & stating their views of the great national concerns, upon which it is likely they may be called to deliberate, should they be chosen. The following is extracted from an address of the kind, by Mr. *John Stanly*, who is a candidate for a district in North Carolina. It is so well written, and contains sentiments so congenial to my own, that I could not resist the temptation to republish it. The reader may depend that the time he shall spend in perusing this, will not be lost. Had our representatives in Congress been all such men as Mr. Stanly, we had never bsen *embargoed*.

"Satisfied that a republican form of government is best calculated to promote the happiness and secure the equal rights of man, and convinced that the federal constitution of the United States is the best form of republican government ever devised, I cherish for it the warmest attachment; to guard it against violation or abuse is the fervent wish of my heart. Venerating the precept of our immortal WASHINGTON, that "excessive partiality "for one foreign nation, and excessive dis-"like of another, cause those whom they ac-"tuate to see danger only on the one side, "and serve to veil and even to second the "arts of influence on the other," and believing it a wise rule of conduct towards them to consider all "enemies in war, and in peace friends," I never have, and I trust never shall feel an undue attachment for, or prejudice against any foreign nation. With these principles deeply fixed, and solemnly professed, I claim the character of an American and a republican.

"Blessed as a freeman with the privilege of thinking as of acting for myself, and unable to ascribe infallibility to mortal, I have often differed as to the expediency of measures from the present administration, what I thought right, I have without reserve commended; what appeared to my understanding ill judged, I have as freely condemned. An honest independence, and I trust an honorable pride, has never permitted me to descend to the humiliation of masking my political sentiments. I have pursued the course pointed out by integrity, though the path of popularity may at times have led a different way — Yet on this foundation does the charge rest, that those who deny the wisdom of the measures of the present administration, are not republicans! In the place of this independence, we find gentlemen calling themselves patriots and republicans, substituting the doctrine of "*Confidence in the Executive*," the practice under which in substance transfers the power of legislation from the representatives of the people to the President. At the suggestion of the President, we find Congress in their late session laying an embargo, which holds in its palsying gripe the expiring commerce and resources of our country: whose destructive operation hourly produces ruin to thousands, and encreases distress to all — When time is demanded to reflect and obtain information of the hidden reasons of this deadly measure, the reply from its eloquent and much admired advocate (Mr. John Quincy Adams) is, "*the President has recommended the measure, I would not consider, I would not deliberate; I would act.*"—When in the same session, repeated attempts were made to obtain from the President information of our situation in regard to France, to enable our representatives to act with understandiag on the subject, and to remove the curtain of mystery and darkness which shrouded the alleged grounds of the embargo, and the proceedings of Congress thereon, we find a large majority infatuated with a blind confidence in the President, preferring to grope in the dark and keep their constituents in ignorance rather than ask for light,—and repeatedly voting against such calls for information: When at length the demands were no longer to be resisted, and the President yielding to the necessity, communicated to Congress the dispatches from France, we find the same majority repeatedly voting against giving to the people any information of the contents of these papers:—until at the intimation of the President, these very men, who had decided not to make public the papers communicated, wheel about and unanimously do that at his request which they had a few hours before treated as improper! We see the advocates of the doctrine "that the militia are the only reliance in time of danger," the men who under the former administration, in a situation of public affairs not less critical nor less requiring measures of energy, vehemently reprobated the raising of regular forces, we see them at the call of the President, voting an increase of six thousand five hundred men to the standing army, at the very moment when one hundred thousand militia, principally volunteers, stand bound and willing at the shortest notice, to march to the point of honor and of danger. At his call, we see millions expended upon gun boats, that twin booby of a dry dock, to guide our commerce at home, while at sea (when we were permitted to have any there) it was abandoned to the mercy of every piccaroon: a scheme doubtless as wise as that of a farmer who bestows all his care in securing his barn, while his crop remains without a fence. Finally we discover the same persons who arrogate to themselves the exclusive title of Republicans, giving the strongest evidence of the justice of their claim by a delegation of all legislative power on the subject of the Embargo, to the executive in the recess of Congress, authorising him to remove it when and when only his judgment should declare it safe and expedient, thus placing the whole commerce of the country in the power of a single man.

"This "Confidence in the executive," this practical doctrine, "that the President can do no wrong," the partial operation of which I have displayed, would comport with true allegiance to a monarch.—To a Republican it is treason, It fast "forges the chains to bind us to an imperial car;" prepares us to receive the fetters of a despot. By such complaisance, *Cromwell the friend, the protector* of the people was seated on the English throne and *Bonaparte*, commencing an elective officer, became first Consul for life, then Emperor, and now aspires to the dictatorship of the whole world. The humble Christian would not relinquish the title though all the infidels upon earth should call themselves Christians—Nor to this servile doctrine of "confidence in the executive" will I ever subscribe, though those who do, choose to call themselves Republicans."

*From the Philadelphia Gazette.*

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract from an Official Dispatch from the marquis de Casa Yrujo, minister of Spain near the United States, to Don Pedro Cevallos, secretary for foreign affairs at Madrid, dated Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1806, translated from the Spanish by Peter S. Duponceau. esq. sworn Interpreter of Foreign Languages, for the state of Pennsylvania:—

## EXTRACT.

"Knowing the connexion of Wilkinson, considering his irregular movements, and connecting them with other collateral circumstances, there can be no donbt but that Burr's principal object is the separation of the Western states. It is very unlikely that a man of his penetration should put at hazard the issue of so important an undertaking, by attacking the Spanish possessions, and thereby raising against it a powerful enemy; at the same time it is very certain that Kentucky, the principal of the western states, is much divided in opinion. This has been just confirmed by the news which was received the day before yesterday, by which we are informed, that an attempt was made in the legislature of that state, to call a convention, no doubt with a view to propose in a legal manner, the separation of that state from the union. The motion was carried in the Senate, but was rejected in the House of Representatives. Excepting then a partial opposition in the state of Kentucky, it is very natural that Burr, who knew beforehand the state of the public mind, should have taken measures to obtain at the point of the bayonet, that which he did not flatter himself to obtain by the mere force of persuasion, and it is indubitable, that with a force of two or three thousand men well armed, he may carry his plan into execution.

"In order to put congress more completely under the impossibility of taking coercive measures, Wilkinson, who undoubtedly acts in concert with Burr, has, under the pretence of danger on the frontier of Terras, endeavored to draw all the disposable force of the United States to that distant point; and in order that orders should not be given to weaken his littte army, he is clearly inventing incidents to keep it together. We were informed some time ago, that he had dismissed all the militia which had been sent to him from the Mississippi territory, from New Orleans, Atacupas, and Opelousa, in consequence of a convention he had made with the Spanish commandant, that the latter should withdraw to the westward of the Sabine, and that the American troops should withdraw in the same manner to Nachitoches, and that the territory in controversy should be completely evacuated by both parties until its fate should be decided by negociation. By the last news from that country, we are informed that gen. Wilkinson, well known by the *number* 13, instead of acting as by the said convention it was to have been expected, and affecting great zeal for the interests of the United States, was going to advance with his little army, as far as the river Sabine, on the eastern bank of which he intended to erect a fort. This movement must have produced fresh embarrassments at least in *appearance*. The Spanish commandant, it was said, was going to oppose himself to Wilkinson's resolution, and in this manner a kind of crisis has been produced, by means of which the federal government will not dare to diminish his force by drawing them to other points.

"From all this it results that the small effective force of the United States, will, in fact, be of no use to them to prevent or counteract the movements of Burr, and that he will have free scope for all his operations at the outset, flattering himself, no doubt, that he will, *by the influence of the commander in chief*, and by the offers which he may make to the troops of double rations, grants of land, and other temptations of the same nature, to bring them over to their party. By this means, we may perceive the motives which may have induced Burr to levy a considerable armed force, to purchase provisions, and, in one word, we find a key to all the *apparently inconsistent* movements of general Wilkinson."

Thus it appears, that brig. gen. James Wilkinson, commander in chief of the army of the U. States, the proven pensioner of Spain, well known to the Spanish court under the appellation of *Number* 13, and lately acquitted by a court of enquiry, composed of cols. Burbeck, Williams and Cushing, has been acting in concert with Aaron Burr, to sever the Western from the Atlantic states, and rob his country of those liberties which he was entrusted with the sacred charge of protecting and defending.

On perusing this interesting and confidential dispatch from the Marquis to his Court, it can no longer be doubted by even the most obstinate sceptic in Wilkinson's infidelity, that had Burr succeeded in collecting 2 or 3000 men, and descending the Mississippi, the predictions of the Marquis would have been amply and fatally verified, and the ostentatious farce of patriotism, acted by the commander in chief on the Sabine, would have been succeeded by the tragical catastrophe of his junction with Burr, and the successful accomplishment of all their ulterior views. It would surely be an insult on common sense, and a degrading slander on the subtle genius of gen. Wilkinson, to attempt to prove what is so obvious and self evident, to wit, that the course he pursued (after learning from Swartwout, Bollman, and through other channels, of the probable failure of Burr's plan, and the impossibility of his efficient co-operation from the want of resources) was the *only one* which could possibly extricate him from his critical dilemma, and save him from detection and inevitable destruction. With that crafty versatility which has heretofore enabled him to accommodate himself to various parties, countries and emergencies, we here witness the general accomplishing with admirable dexterity a *two fold* object, by *first* persuading the Spanish commander Herrara, that he had saved his master's possessions from the overwhelming torrent of Burr's *innumerable* force, and *secondly*, by assuming the merit of defeating a conspiracy, suddenly descending to and fortifying New Orleans, though as secure from any danger but himself, as the city of Philadelphia, for the public must recollect, that Cowles Meade, with a handful of militia & volunteers, arrested the miserable fugitive Burr at Bayou Pierre, while Wilkinson was convulsing all Lower Louisiana by condemnations, seizures and transportation, the better to disguise his own character (as the Marquis says) by playing the part of a zealous and outrageous patriot. Thus on the one hand, the faithful pensioner saves the Spanish provinces from the *alledged* hostility of Burr, and obtains fresh favor with his master. On the other, the patriotic general rescues his own country from the impending danger of a plot, suggested by himself and organized conjointly with col. Burr. History cannot furnish an example of a *double game* better played, nor of a country more deluded, deceived and debased than the U. States have been by this Arch-Juggler. But to trace the subject in its natural progress: as Spain and her colonies are now transferred to the *Mighty Napoleon*, it may be asked, who becomes the paymaster of Spanish pensioners under the new order of things, and who will account to Wilkinson for his arrearages or accruing stipend?

Is not the emperor of France the lawful proprietor of the Floridas and Texas, which lay contiguous to Louisiana, the recent and probably the future theatre of the general's fame? But to proceed—the General, who prefers holding his *Spanish* conferences in the *dark*, paid a visit to the marquis de Casa Yrujo, at his house in this city, on the *night prior* to his departure for Washington.

He came to Philadelphia *ostensibly* to procure evidence for his trial, and chose the convenient hour of midnight silence (as in the case of his visit to Thomas Power, at Richmond) to *commune* with the Spanish minister. In this interview with the Marquis (then about to embark for France) we cannot assert that he received the balance due him from Spain, but it has been distinctly stated, that his pension will be augmented, provided he remain *in a situation* that enables him to render the *requisite services* —to give the *quid pro quo*.

Here American is a wide field for reflection—meditate on your awful situation—behold a pensioner late of Spain, (now of France) a colleague of Aaron Burr, and so designated in a *private* official communication to the Spanish Court—behold him at the head of your army—commander in chief of those forces, which perhaps ere long may be called to protect Louisiana from French invasion, will he not naturally serve that master *most* faithfully, who is *most* liberal and pays best. Whether the pay and emoluments of commander in chief of the American army is equivalent to a Spanish or French pension is a point which the General alone can determine.

Perhaps they may *both* be preserved together, and fresh atchievements on the Sabine, or in the Floridas, serve again to exalt the fame of this fortunate hero.

Are these calculations and inferences chimerical or improbable? People of America reflect and decide for yourselves.

CURTIUS.

## BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *August* 10.

Capt. Olcott, of the ship Independence, 19 days from Gundaloupe, informs, that a small schooner had just arrived at that place from the Spanish Main, with information that all French vessels in the different ports of the Main were embargoed——and all French property confiscated.

### *Latest from Europe.*

By the ship Alligator, capt. Jenkins, from Liverpool, the editors of the N. York Gazette have received London papers to the 19th of June. The following articles are extracted from them. The papers from London, being no later than admiral Collingwood's communication from Cadiz, nothing new can be expected from them. —

LONDON, *June* 13.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, a messenger, accompanied by a Spaniard, one of the attendants of the Spanish noblemen who lately arrived in London, left town in a post-chaise for Falmouth; they were the bearers of dispatches to Corunna. The greatest exertions possible are making at the Tower for the finishing of muskets. The men work night and day.

The Channel fleet has sailed from Torbay, to resume its station off the French coast.

The inactivity of the English expedition in Gottenburgh roads, is thus accounted for in the ministerial circles: it is said that it was originally intended to co-operate with the Swedish army in the invasion of Norway, but that, immediately upon its arrival in the Cattegat, a deputation was sent, comprising several of the principal nobility of Norway, proposing to withdraw from their connection with Denmark; to declare themselves neutral; to open all their ports to the British ships, and to place the commercial intercourse between the two countries upon the same footing as it was previous to the war, provided that Britain would not employ her forces against them. They proposed further, to make peace with Sweden, and to afford her such supplies of grain, &c. as their means might admit, or her wants require, declaring, at the same time, their determination to perish, rather than submit to the domination of Sweden. Admiral Keats and sir J. Moore, it is added, justly estimating the importance of this very unexpected proposal on the part of Norway, and not considering themselves authorised to act in this new situation of affairs, dispatched col. Murray to this country for fresh instructions.

In the opposition circles this account is suspected to be a story fabricated to divert the public attention from the real fact. It is said that the armament was sent to the Baltic without any previous arrangement made for the maintenance of the troops, and in a confident expectation that the Swedes would have made a considerable progress on the land side in the reduction of Norway. That expectation, however, having been disappointed, it is said that his Swedish majesty proposed to employ our troops in Finland, but that the British commanders supposing that such application of the force was not in the contemplation of our government, sent home for instructions, and orders have been sent out for the return of the fleet and army.

We have received some numbers of the Paris Moniteur to the 1st, and Dutch Papers to the 4th inst. Bonaparte remained

at St. Jean de Luz, on the 24th. The latest accounts from Madrid are dated the 15th. They contain a pompous report of the presentation of the constituted authorities of Spain to Murat, as also of the Russian, French, Austrian, Dutch, Saxon, and American ministers. This ceremony was continued from day to day from the 9th to the 15th inclusive. The Moniteur also contains a detailed account of the journey of the King and Queen of Spain to Fontainbleau, and of their reception in the several towns through which they passed. Great pains are taken in the Moniteur to assure its readers that Spain is in a state of perfect tranquillity; but this statement is not very consistent with other accounts, which represent the French troops pouring into Spain from Italy. King Louis has been obliged to relax the severity of his anti-commercial Decrees, in the same manner as the English Minister has found it necessary to relax the severity of our Orders in Council. To alleviate the distress of the people of Holland, an Ordonnance has been issued, allowing the exportation of certain articles the produce of that country. Private letters from Rotterdam, of the 8th inst. confirm this intelligence. We have also received some Altona and Hamburgh papers, in which, as also in the Dutch Journals, are several paragraphs, in which the idea of an expedition to India is adverted to. Spain, however, is likely to afford French enterprize sufficient employment for the present,

The following proclamation is said to have been written by the prince of Asturias since he fell into the fangs of Bonaparte, and has been since published in this country:

"NOBLE ASTURIANS,

"I AM surrounded on all sides—I am the victim of perfidy. You once saved Spain under worse circumstances. I am now a prisoner, and do not ask of you the crown of Spain, but that you will arrange and organize a plan with the provinces which are immediately near you, by which you may vindicate your liberty, and not admit a foreign yoke. You must subdue the perfidious enemy, who despoils of his rights your unfortunate prince.

"FERNANDO."

"BAYONNE, *May* 8, 1808."

No one gives the prince credit for the spirit expressed in this article. It is probably a device of his enemies, and the agents of Bonaparte, to justify the fate that awaits him.

Considerable surprize has been expressed at the bill before the house of commons, to REGULATE THE TRADE WITH AMERICA, some persons supposing that it is for the creation of a SINECURE place.

Major-general Moore, to take the command at Newfoundland, is going out in the convoy which is under orders to sail with the Speedy, from Portsmouth.

*June* 14.

The two noblemen who have been deputed from the province of Asturias have laid before ministers some interesting documents relative to the affairs of Spain. It appears by these, that on the 19th ultimo Murat issued a proclamation from Madrid, in which, as president of the Junta, he directed that all the different provinces of Spain should send deputations to Bayonne, to consist of certain grandees, named in the proclamation archbishops, bishops, and others, who possess influence in the country. These were directed to assemble there on the 15th of June, to receive from the hands of the emperor Napoleon, a new constitutional code, by which the future government of Spain was to be regulated. It was the publication of this document at Oviedo, that determined the patriots of Asturias to resist the tyranny of the invaders, and declare war against France. By a proclamation issued on the 26th May, all Frenchman were ordered to be taken into custody, and all French property seized, together with the ships found in the ports of those provinces in which the patriotic standard had been raised. A letter was at the same time sent off to admiral Valdes, commander of the Spanish fleet of Minorca, informing him of the events that had taken place.

The frequency of couriers of late between the courts of Vienna and Paris is thus accounted for in some of the last letters which have been received from Holland. They state, that Bonaparte has demanded a passage for his troops through the Austrian states, for the purpose, as he proposes of attacking the Turkish empire. This application, it is said, after much negociation, has been rejected by Austria, who has placed her army upon a most formidable footing, in expectation of a war with France. She is said to have at present no less than 200,000 men in the highest state of preparation, and the utmost possible activity is employed in encreasing this force. A general levy has been ordered in Hungary, from which not even the nobles are exempted. If his usual good fortune should favor Bonaparte in his designs upon Spain, we have no doubt that he will soon after direct his attention to Austria, and she is in the right to prepare for what she will have to encounter.

In another part of our paper will be found the decree relating to the exportation of butter, cheese and geneva from Holland. No other articles are allowed to be exported; and the law referred to, of the 23d of January, 1808, prohibits the shipment, except under bond by the shipper, and two substantial persons in twice the value, that the goods shall not be landed in England, or any of its dependencies.

Yesterday a cabinet council was held at the foreign office, at which nearly the whole of the members assisted. The business was considered to be so urgent, that some of the members received their summons at so early an hour as 8 o'clock in the morning.

Viscount de Materosa, of whose character and mind we have heard the highest report, has been very graciously received by some of the ministers. His interviews with the foreign secretary have been frequent.—The result of these interviews was sent off to his constituents late on Sunday night, by one of the persons (a domestic) who accompanied his lordship to this country. His lordship was accompanied by four persons, exclusive of his secretary.

It is said that general Dumourier has had several conferences with viscount Materosa, and the report was yesterday, that he had left town to proceed to Plymouth to embark for Spain.

A letter from Gottenburgh, received by the last mail, states, that gen. Blucher, the Prussian officer who acquired so much reputation by his conduct in the late Prussian war, is now with the Swedish army in Finland. We have not heard in what capacity he acts.

The Norwegian Regency have issued an order to prohibit the capture of Swedish fishing boats.

Some doubts are entertained as to the authenticity of the letter purporting to be from the Prince of Asturias to the inhabitants of the Province from which he derives his title. Upon the subject of these doubts we are not enabled to pronounce a decided opinion, but a letter in the Spanish language, which is said to be the original, together with several other letters written in the same spirit, and directed to the same object, have certainly been submitted to government. We are also assured, that the letter of the Prince of Asturias was shewn to several of the Nobility of Asturias who hesitated to join the confederacy until this invitation was presented to them, and they recognised the Princes's hand writing.—The other letters and proclamations are from various individuals and public bodies of certain local influence, exhorting those among whom their influence is likely to operate, to rise in defence of their country.—Publications of this nature are circulated throughout Spain, and they are said to have produced extraordinary effects upon the popular mind.

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# Alexandria Daily Gazette.

*SATURDAY*, AUGUST 13.


COMMUNICATION.

IN most of the countries of Europe which have been made to bend to the yoke of Napoleon, the encroachments of power have been so gradually progressive that it was difficult to decide at what period of time to date the expiration of their liberties: to no country is this observation more applicable than to Spain: on the one hand the progress of tyranny was steady and unremitted, whilst on the other the tame subserviency of a weak monarch and a treacherous minister invited its mandates, until, to use the language of Mr. Randolph, "there was no Spain," "the Pyrenees were no more." Napoleon believing, from their tame submission, that it was no longer necessary to flatter the Spaniards with even the empty forms of their ancient government, has obtained, by treachery, the persons of the royal family, who are held prisoners in France, and has appointed Murat, one of his cut-throat brethren, to the command of the kingdom.——At this the spirit of that once gallant people appears suddenly to be aroused, the dying embers of liberty are enkindled to a flame, and a noble enthusiasm animates the whole Spanish nation—That they may be successful in their arduous struggle and establish the independence of their country must be the ardent wish of every friend to the liberty and happiness of mankind—That such are the wishes and such the sentiments of the American people I have no doubt, but that such are the wishes of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison I think may very well be questioned. If we look into the papers published under their patronage we find no sympathy expressed for the sufferings of afflicted Spain, no indignant anathemas against the oppressor; but, on the contrary, the Washington Monitor affects to think the Spaniards happy under the fostering care of the great Napoleon, and that "the chastening correction of war, and the *ameliorating policy of Bonaparte* are required to improve their condition."

Mr. Smith, in the National Intelligencer of the 10th inst. has made a little display of "the arts of an able editor," which I think worthy of remark—In the publication of the official documents on the subject of the Spanish revolution, the one which appears generally to have excited most interest has been cut in two by him & the first half thrown aside as unfit for the public eye. This might be considered as a little extraordinary, but when we reflect that the first part of the proclamation of the marquis de Somerulos details, with great feeling of indignation, the various acts of tyranny and treachery which Bonaparte has practised towards Spain, and more especially when we consider the exalted terms of approbation and admiration with which he speaks of the English nation, we must excuse Mr. Smith for the omission of such matter, so unfit for the columns of the National Intelligencer. He has ushered forth the fragment of this mutilated paper with the following introduction: "The proclamation at some length details the events of the Spanish revolution, of which we were already sufficiently apprized, and concludes as follows," &c. Oh shame where is thy blush!

And yet, notwithstanding such is the invariable tenor of the government papers, we are told by some that those who pay them feel no undue partiality towards France.

A. B.

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COMMUNICATION.

On Monday last a trial of a new invented gun carriage for artillery of every size and description, was exhibited at the navy yard in the city of Washington, and we are happy to say that the good opinion formed by judges, on sight of the model, was fully justified, to the great satisfaction of all the spectators, among whom were several of the most experienced officers in the service of the U. States. This carriage is admired for its simplicity; for the great savings in point of expence and of safety, and for the facility in practice, for which it is remarkable. Indeed it is the only one we have ever seen, that can make the barbett or complete covering battery as formidable to the enemy as those with exposing embrasures. The inventor is Mr. *James Hoban*, of this city.—*National Intelligencer.*

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THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

A comely young lad liv'd, a few years ago,
In a street in the city of Seville,
Who took by the nostrils full many a beau,
And soon brought their chins to a level.

But alas! Tho' he *lather'd* each *don* who appear'd
So quick, that he gain'd mighty favor,
A *donzello*, one morn, as he took off a beard,
As she pass'd, took the heart of this shaver.

The hidalgos he left in his shop all alone,
And follow'd the maid to an arbour;
Tho' he fear'd that he never should call her his *hone*,
For she *barber*-ous seem'd to the *barber*.

By his whiskers he swore his life hung on a hair,
That nought from his breast could e-*razor*;
That his plight was so bad, he was quite in despair,
And, in short, he contriv'd—to amaze her.

Says he, "I'm not poor, I've *one* penny to shave,
And I've *two* pence to bleed for the vapors:
To draw out a tooth it is *three* pence I crave,
And charge nothing for reading the papers."

And a kiss he adventur'd as thus he did speak,
But was check'd by a terrible bristle—
"Tho' a *flower* call'd a *rose*" says he "blooms on your *cheek*,
On your *chin* blooms a *weed* call'd a *thistle*.

So no longer object—all objections I'll stop,
If you wed me, consider the *saving*,
For each morning before that I open my shop,
I'll give you for *nothing* a shaving."

His reasons convinc'd her, and gain'd her consent,
Refusal, so well had he parried—
And when she *was* shav'd to a convent they went,
And when they got there, they were married.

But the honey-moon o'er, and his love on the slope,
She perceiv'd how he'd plann'd to entrap her;
For each morning he now forgot *razor* & *soap*,
And only remember'd to *strap* her.

And thus he consol'd her—"Your fate you must bear,
Since nature so bountiful gave it,
Had she sent you a *beard* she'd *not* meant you to wear,
She'd have sent you a *razor* to shave it."

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E. LANPHIER

Has just received a few boxes of very elegant FLOWERS and fashionable RIBANDS.

August 13. 3t

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☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, which commences drawing the 24th of this month, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price FIVE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

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ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

THE LAST TIME
*OF HARLEQUIN DR. FAUSTUS.*

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1808,
*Will be presented a celebrated* COMEDY, *in five acts, called,*

THE RIVALS;
OR,
*A TRIP TO BATH.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Anthony Absolute, | Mr. Warren. |
| Captain Absolute, | Mr. M'Kenzie. |
| Faulkland, | Mr. Cone. |
| Acres, | Mr. Jefferson. |
| SirLuciusO'Trigger, | Mr. Cross. |
| Fag, | Mr. Francis. |
| David, | Mr. Blissett. |
| Coachman, | Mr. Briers. |
| Cook's Boy, | Mast. Scrivener. |
| Servants, | Messrs. Harris, &c. |
| Mrs. Malaprop, | Mrs. Francis. |
| Julia, | Mrs. Jefferson. |
| Lydia Languish, | Mrs. Wilmot. |
| Lucy, | Miss Hunt. |

*To which will be added, a* PANTOMIME, *performed upwards of* 100 *nights in London, with unbounded applause, called,*

Harlequin Doctor Faustus;
OR,
*THE PUNISHMENT OF PROFLIGACY.*

The following is a short description of the Scenery, Business and Characters.

*Scene* 1.—THE STUDY OF FAUSTUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| HarlequinDr.Faustus | Mr. Francis. |
| Scaramouch, | Mr. Harris. |
| Mephostopholis, | Mr. Cross. |
| Good Spirit, *(with a Song)* | Mrs. Seymour. |
| Evil Spirit, | Mr. Wilmot. |
| Helen of Troy, *(with a Song)* | Mrs. Wilmot |

*Scene* 2.—A STREET.

Masqueraders enter on their way to an entertainmant given by Pantaloon (Mr. Briers). Some laughable incidents take place between Pastry Cooks, (Mess. Seymour, &c.) with the Clown.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clown, | Mr. Jefferson. |
| Lover, | Mr. Miller. |

*Scene* 3.—A BALL ROOM—Masqueraders discovered, &c.

*Comic Dwarf Dance*, by Master T. Scrivener.

| | |
|---|---|
| Columbine, | Miss Hunt. |

*Scene* 4.—STREET—Pursuit.

*Scene* 7.—LEAP & TRICK FOUNTAIN.

*Scene* 8.—TAVERN——Trick Tankard and Funnel.

*Scene* 10.—CHURCH YARD—Comic Scene between the Ghost & Clown—Trick Pillory.

In which will be introduced the admired *Catch* of "*OLD THOMAS DAY.*"

| | |
|---|---|
| Goody Benson, | Mr. Wilmot. |
| Margery Daw, | Mr. Blissett. |
| Goody Poorsides, | Mr. Bray. |

*Scene* 12.—DOWNFALL OF FAUSTUS.

The Pantomime concludes in
*THE TEMPLE OF FREEDOM.*
In which will be exhibited an
EMBLEMATICAL TRANSPARENCY.

On Tuesday—*Mrs. SEYMOUR*, & *Miss HUNT'S* BENEFIT.

☞ *Doors to be open at* 6, *and performance to begin precisely at a quarter past* 7 *o'clock.*

*** *Admittance—box one dollar, pit seventy five cents, gallery fifty cents.*

††† *Box Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. Gadsby's hotel, and at the office of the Daily Gazette.*

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☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

*WILL BE PUBLISHED*
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,

## AN ADDRESS
TO THE
*PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,*
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
*AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:*

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
*The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,*
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
*Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.*

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the publib mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

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## LOST THIS MORNING,

SOMEWHERE on Fairfax or Prince-streets, *A SUM OF MONEY*, in Alexandria bank notes, of 5 dollars each: the finder will be handsomely rewarded, by leaving it with the printer.

*July* 29.

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## JOHN G. LADD,
*HAS FOR SALE,*

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

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*JUST RECEIVED,*
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY.

## CORINNA;
Or, *Italy.*
By Mad. De STAEL HOLSTEIN.

## FATAL REVENGE;
OR,
*The Family of Montorio.*
A Romance, by *DENNIS JASPER MURPHY.*

## Foundling of Belgrade.
A Translation from the French, by WM. JENNINGS.

*And the following PLAYS.*
Castle Spectre.
Fox Chase,
Stranger, and
Ella Rosenberg.

August 6

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## PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
*A NEW WORK*
ENTITLED,

## THE MANUAL
OF THE
*FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT*
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
## DICTIONARY
OF
*THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.*
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
*Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

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## Patent Shot, &c.

ons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7
hogsheads brown Sugars.
000 lbs. green Coffee.
mperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

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## NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, an Election will be held at the Centre Mills, in the said county of Alexandria, on the second Saturday in this month, for three discreet and fit persons to serve as *Overseers of the Poor* for that part of the said county as is not included within the limits of the corporation of the town of Alexandria. At which time and place, those persons qualified by law to vote, are notified to attend.

R. MOSS, D. M.

August 8.

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## *Wines for Sale.*

*I HAVE FOR SALE,*
6 pipes old London Particular Madeira WINE.
4 ditto new ditto ditto.
6 ditto old Port.
25 quarter casks Malaga.
30 quarter casks Lisbon.
20 boxes brown Soap.
50 ditto Mould Candles.

Bryan Hampson.

August 6. cotf

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## *FOR SALE.*

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, in the town of *Port-Tobacco*, Charles county, at the court-house, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court, which commences on the 4th Monday of August next—a parcel of LAND, late the property of *John D. Scott*, deceased, being part of a tract of land called *Poynton Manor*, lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy Creek, on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from Port Tobacco, near the Hill Top, and about seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 300 acres, of which between 50 and 100 acres are well timbered, about 20 acres are in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

Francis Key, *Trustee.*

July 1. eot

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## *New constructed Bed Cords.*

THE subscriber has for sale, at his Rope Store next door to the Indian Queen tavern, a few *new constructed BED CORDS*, which are rendered superior to any other kind by their infallibility in destroying and preventing those insects called *Chinches*, which harbor in the holes of the bedstead—they are also superior to any other kind, from their long wear. He believes they will last fifteen or twenty years and retain the same virtue.—Any person wishing to purchase, may have them until the first of January, 1809, in order to prove their excellence; and should they not find them to answer the above purpose he will return the money upon their delivering him the Bed Cords; provided they are not damaged more than the necessary ware.

HE HAS ALSO,
A quantity of *HAIR CLOTHES LINES* which are far preferable to any other kind.

Thomas Grimshaw.

July 27. d3t 2aw

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## TO RENT,
*(And immediate possession given)*
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
*On Prince-Street*

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,
*Robert Brocket.*

June 1. 2aw

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## Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. SAMUEL CRAIG, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this ninth day of March, 1808.

John G. Ladd,
*Administrator, with the will annexed, of Samuel Craig, deceased.*

August 8 co6w

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## Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Jefferson county, within three miles of Shepard's-Town, on the road leading to Harper's ferry, on the night of tha 18th instant, a Negro man, named *OCHREY*—he is rather yellow, 36 years old, 6 feet high, and straight made, is very fond of liquor, and plays well on the fiddle—his cloathing consisted of a tow shirt, trowsers, and linsey coat, and several other articles not recollected—he may change his name and cloaths and obtain a forged pass.

TEN DOLLARS will be given if taken in this county; TWENTY DOLLARS if above thirty miles from home; THIRTY DOLLARS if above fifty miles from home; and the above Reward if one hundred miles from home and secured in any jail, and reasonable charges if brought home.

Michael Moler.

Jefferson cy. Va. July 27—30. law3t.

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## JAMES BACON,
*At his* GROCERY STORE, *on King street has received in addition to his former stock*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete.
*He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
WINES.
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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## Joseph Mandeville
*CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:*
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
Old St. Estephe Medoc Claret, in cases one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
TEAS of good quality
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; bustle salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

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